

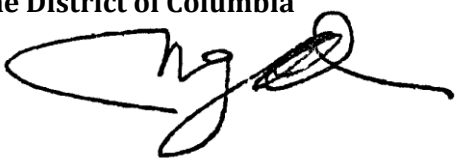
Government of the District of Columbia
Office of the Chief Financial Officer



Natwar M. Gandhi
Chief Financial Officer

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Phil Mendelson
Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia

FROM: Natwar M. Gandhi
Chief Financial Officer 

DATE: June 27, 2013

SUBJECT: Fiscal Impact Statement – “Personal Property Robbery Prevention Amendment Act of 2013”

REFERENCE: Bill 20-143, Draft Committee Print shared with the Office of Revenue Analysis on June 25, 2013

Conclusion

Funds are sufficient in the FY 2013 budget and the proposed FY 2014 through FY 2017 budget and financial plan to implement the bill.

Background

The bill establishes a framework for the Mayor to impose financial and operating sanctions upon a business that resells goods knowingly stolen or knowingly likely to be stolen.¹ For the first offense, the Mayor shall issue a \$2,500 civil fine and may seal the premises of a business licensee for up to 96 hours without a hearing. After a second offense, the Mayor shall issue a civil fine of \$5,000, may seal the premises of a business licensee for up to 96 hours without a hearing, and require, within 30 days, the licensee to submit a remediation plan to prevent any future violations of the bill. Finally, after a third offense, the Mayor shall issue a \$10,000 civil fine, may seal the premises of a business licensee for up to 96 hours without a hearing, and provide written notice that he or she intends to permanently revoke any licenses.²

If, following the second offense, the licensee fails to submit a remediation plan, the Mayor may submit, in writing, his or her intent to suspend all licenses issued to the licensee for 30 days.

¹ Items that are knowingly likely to be stolen are identified in the bill as electronic communication devices, laptop computers, video game systems, MP3 players, and personal consumer goods.

² Licenses that are susceptible to revocation or suspension are any licenses issued under D.C. Official Code Title 47, Chapter 28.

The Honorable Phil Mendelson

FIS: Bill 20-143, "Personal Property Robbery Prevention Amendment Act of 2013" Draft committee print shared with the Office of Revenue Analysis on June 25, 2013

Lastly, the bill requires any junk dealer,³ or Class A or Class C secondhand dealer to keep, as part of its transaction log, the title of any goods, articles, or other things purchased or received.

Financial Plan Impact

Funds are sufficient in the FY 2013 budget and the proposed FY 2014 through FY 2017 budget and financial plan to implement the bill. The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) will be the two primary implementing agencies of the bill. Both MPD and DCRA can absorb any increased enforcement and remediation plan review costs within the existing resources of each agency.

³ The District Municipal Regulations or the Official Code do not define junk dealers. The term generally refers to anyone who carries on the business of buying or selling and dealing in junk, rope, scrap, iron, copper, brass, or other materials commonly referred to as junk.